

Today's Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
THERE will be a SPOON COMPETITION on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, commencing at 3.30 P.M.
RANGES, 700 and 500 yards.
ENTRANCE, 30 cents.
Subscriptions are now due and should be paid to the undersigned.

A. CHAPMAN,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1898. [35]

KOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 254.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th February, at 5 for 7.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1898. [339]

THE MICASTON FACTORY.

MESSRS. SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
MR. C. H. DOLDSWORTH,
Superintendent of Works,
Saskatoon Road,
Hongkong.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS are prepared to enter into contracts for covering boilers and steam pipes with either Mica or Asbestos Compositions at the following quotations:—
55 cts. per superficial square foot for boilers.
65 cts. per superficial square foot for pipes.

Exposed Steam Pipes needing extra wrapping and Canvas and tar dressing will be treated with the above Compositions at \$1.05 per superficial square foot.

A Stock of the Compositions is kept ready for sale packed in 5 cwt. casks. Prices for ton lots \$100 per ton F.O.B. or in smaller quantities at \$5 per cwt. F.O.B.

All works will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Doldsworth and all orders must be sent through the undersigned.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1898. [340]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO
YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship

"HOHENZOLLERN,"
Captain H. Blecker, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW MORNING, the 11th instant, at 8 A.M.
For further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1898. [201]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship

"SA HSEN,"
Captain H. Sommer, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW MORNING, the 11th instant, at 10 A.M.
For further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1898. [199]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKIANG,"
Captain Dodd, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1898. [238]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SACHSEN."

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given THIS AFTER-NOON, at 4 P.M.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 17th, and MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 24th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1898. [1-19 201]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, KURRACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MARIA VALERIE,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

This vessel brings Cargo:—
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Aglaya*, transhipped at Colombo.
From Trieste, ex S.S. *Imperialis*, transhipped at Bombay.
From Venice, ex S.S. *Maximilian* and *Carlotta*, transhipped at Trieste.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the undersigned before Noon on the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1898. [1-19 193]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures. Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [330]

THE LEADING CATERERS.

COMPARE OUR
MENU, BILLIARD TABLES and
LIQUORS to all others.
THE GRILL ROOM.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1897. [39]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best goods at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with full details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET—Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the vines of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1897. [7]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

REUTERS' MESSAGES.

THE SITUATION IN UGANDA.

LONDON, February 7th.

The situation in Uganda is regarded as very grave, and it is feared that if the Sudanese mutineers cross the Nile, which is probable, they will march direct to Mingo and join the other Sudanese garrisons. All the Europeans are gathered together in Fort Kampala.

FRANCE, TURKEY AND EGYPT.

M. Hanotaux, speaking in the Chamber, said that France would continue to defend the rights of the Sultan in Egypt.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 8th.

Parliament has been opened. The Queen's Speech chiefly refers to Indian affairs, and announces a bill for the increase of the Army.

No mention was made of China.

Lord Salisbury, speaking in the House of Lords, on the draft Address in reply to Her Majesty's Speech, hoped that before many months were over Kharofom would be restored to Egypt.

Going on to speak of the Far East, he said it was represented that China would be much embarrassed if the Talien-wan proposal was maintained, it had therefore been settled to postpone the question of treaty ports until the railway had reached Tai'ow-wan.

Concluding, he said that Russia and Germany had assured Great Britain that any ports they obtained would be made free ports. The Address to Her Majesty in reply to the Speech from the Throne was passed.

THE CRETE QUESTION.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons on the draft Address in reply to the Queen's Speech said that Great Britain, France, and Russia had agreed to guarantee the Greek indemnity loan.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Hugh Matheson, of Messrs. Matheson and Company.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE buying rate for sovereigns is \$10.65 per £.

FOR assaulting a tinmith with an iron book, a brass-smith was to-day sent to goal for six months.

ANOTHER offender in the matter of unjust weights was before the Magistrate to-day. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

THE plague returns from Bombay show that from December 22nd till January 31st, there had been 645 cases and 343 deaths from the disease. From January 6th to 18th there were 1,088 cases and 106 deaths.

WE have received from the P. & O. Company's local office, a very well compiled sheet giving the list of passenger-rates over the company's line to the East. The sheet is a very useful thing in a place like Hongkong and it also gives full particulars of return tickets, the intermediate line, and deviations from the regular routes, &c.

THE Band of the K. O. L. Regiment will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess to-morrow, commencing at 8 p.m.:

Overture "The Mikado" A. Sullivan
Selection "Happy Thoughts" K. H. Root
Selection "The Village Song of Hope" K. H. Root
Selection "Camille Rulnician" M. Macquel
Valse "Amour et Tendre" M. Macquel
God Save the Queen.

THE matter of lighting those big mooring buoys in the harbour is a matter worth the official consideration. The buoys are right in the fairway of the Kowloon steamers and on dark nights they are a positive danger. Some very narrow escapes from collision have taken place and it is to be hoped that the question will be attended to before a serious accident occurs.

SERGEANT Cuthbert, of No. 2 Station, raided a gambling house in Wanchai last night and succeeded in getting a very good "bag." No less than twenty-seven arrests were made and the prisoners were brought up at the Magistracy to-day. Two who were running the show were sent to prison for six weeks and the others, who were of the cooile class, were fined \$2 each.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-day, a report was received, dated January 31st, from the select committee appointed to enforce the provisions of bye-laws 6 and 7 of Schedule A of Ordinance 17 and 18. The committee reported that eight head of cattle which were landed on Saturday, January 29th, from Canton, were found to be infected with foot and mouth disease and were therefore shot and buried.

A PRIVATE of the Royal Lancashire had a bad fall this morning, not far from Mount Austin. He was apparently taking a short cut along an old embankment near Craigie, when he slipped and fell on a ledge ten or fifteen feet below; thence he fell again to a lower ledge, and lay there insensible until he was rescued. He had a narrow escape of a forty-foot drop from where he lay; it would undoubtedly have been fatal.

A COLLISION between a cyclist and a chair coolie near the Grill Room last night resulted in the coolie having to be taken to the hospital. The bicycle also suffered in the smash. By the way, it is time the police began to enforce the regulations regarding lights for bicycles. There are a lot of riders here who seem to find great fun in scorching along Queen's Road after dark without lamps, and they are a real danger to pedestrians.

BANGKOK has just come to the end of a libel action. Dr. Nightingale, veterinary officer of the port, complained of adverse comment in the Bangkok Times on the medical examination of cattle for export to Singapore. The defendant maintained that the plaintiff having a medical but not a veterinary diploma, might be an excellent medical officer but was unfit to inspect cattle. On the 28th ult. the jury by a majority gave a verdict for the defendant.

At Singapore, on the 1st inst., judgment was given in an action for damages brought by the owners of the barque *Glencora* against the British India Steamship Company for a collision between the steamship *Endulva* and the barque, in New Harbour, Singapore, on the 28th October. The barque was being taken, with the aid of a tug, from one part of the wharves to another, and the steamer was "entering the harbour, in charge of a pilot. His Lordship held the *Endulva* solely to blame, and it was arranged between the parties that damages should be fixed at \$3,333.

THE Steamer *Britannic* sailed from New York December 22 on her five hundredth trip between that port and Liverpool. Twenty-three years ago, when she made her first trial trip to New York she brought eighty-six pouches of mail. When she arrived at New York December 17, 1897, she had 1,500 pouches. At one time she was the queen of the seas. Her record is 7 days 6 hours and 32 minutes from Sandy Hook to Devil's Rock, outside Queenstown, made on August 13, 1891, and 7 days 7 hours and 30 minutes on her westward trip completed August 19, 1896, when she had been sailing twenty-two years.

THE Hokkaido Colliery Railway Company will undoubtedly sustain a heavy loss by the fire which broke out in the Yohari colliery. The fire originated in an explosion of gas on the 6th ult., and involved in all the injury of 29 persons and the death of one. Energetic measures are being taken to prevent the flames from spreading. Quantities of water amounting to 17,000 cubic feet are daily poured into the burning mine. The *Japan Times* understands that about one year and a half will elapse before the output can be resumed in the damaged portion of the colliery. A great number of colliers have lost employment by the catastrophe and the emptying of the place is reported to have suspended business for fear of non-payment. All together the town is said to present a forlorn aspect. It was expected that the fire would burn itself out, but this hope does not seem to have been realized.

On the 24th ult. at about 6 p.m., says the *Nagasaki Press*, a collision occurred in the harbour between a lighter and the German steamer *Rheingold*, which was entering the port from Shanghai, and resulted in the lighter being capsized. Fortunately no loss of life occurred, the men on the lighter being rescued by the steamer.

THE sailing-vessels *Mutley Hall* and *Samantha* arrived at Nagasaki on the 27th ult. from Philadelphia, with cargoes of kerosene oil for the Standard Oil Company. The vessels left Philadelphia within twenty-four hours of each other, sighted one another once only on the journey, and arrived at their destination within a few hours of each other.

ALL who are concerned in the docking and repairing business, says the *Singapore Free Press*, will be interested to know that our latest Java advices state that the three thousand ton floating dock belonging to the N. I. Marine Department, now lying at Sourabaya, will in April next be towed round to Sabang Bay, Palo Way, to be used there for docking and repairing.

WE have received a well made and neatly executed race book for the race meeting next week from Mr. A. E. Abraham, printer. The book contains all information that one would necessarily require and has special space for notes. It may be obtained either at the publisher's office in Hollywood Road or at the stores of Messrs. W. Brewster & Co. and Mr. H. Rutter.

H.M.S. *Orlando*, a first class cruiser, 5,600 tons twelve guns, armoured, and twin screw arrived at Singapore from Australia via Batavia on the 30th ultimo, on her way to England. Admiral Bridge, recently the Commanding Officer on the Australian Station, was on board. The day after her arrival, she proceeded to the west end of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company's wharves to coal and it was understood that she would continue her voyage that night.

A FIRE broke out just after nine o'clock on Saturday night, Jan. 29th, in a native house in Yunnan Road, Shanghai. The Brigades turned out with their usual promptitude, but before the conflagration was got under, no less than eleven houses were destroyed, and several others damaged by smoke and water. The houses, which were insured in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., are the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The origin of the fire is, as usual, unknown.

THE editor of the *Japan Mail*, says a writer in the *Koh Chonichi*, finds his opinions and his arguments doubted and discredited by the majority of the nation amongst other authors had to be considered. His great men, great warriors, and others were not considered, as 30 years after they might have no practical importance whatever. The events pregnant of results for the future are only worth considering. Seely asks what are the pregnant facts in the history of England and he points out the enormous strides the democratic idea had made in the past and the current century. He also pointed out that this was only a secondary cause. The most pregnant fact in the history of England was the enormous growth of wealth, territory, population and importance. The great question was whether that growth was to continue or not and whether our position in the world would be continued in the future. All the past history was only of value in informing us of the causes which led to our present position and letting us know whether those causes were likely to produce the same results as they did in the past. Seely pointed out that when the Stuart came to the throne first in 1602 England was in a state of the smallest countries in Europe and she had no colonies. Scotland was an autonomous, Ireland had never been conquered. In 1602 our colonial empire began with the settlement of our American colonies. The union between England and Scotland then began. Up to 1815 there was a tremendous struggle between France on one side and England on the other for our colonial empire. The lecturer pointed out the pregnant events of the American Revolution, the foundation of our Indian Empire, the struggle for maritime supremacy between France and England, and the revolutions of one continent, Canada, the Cape and Australia. Seely dealt with the American Revolution and the causes which led up to it and he asked us to set aside the ideas that because we lost those colonies we were bound to lose our Australian and Cape Colonies and that after they have achieved a certain amount of wealth they must separate from us. Seely calls the how of India a dependency and he points out how it differed from Australia and Canada. We held it by our military and there was practically no civilian population there. Canada, the Cape and Australia were all dependencies from which Great Britain derived the revenues. They were part of the Greater Britain. (Hear, hear.) The idea he sought to inculcate was that England was no longer a little island on the map of Europe. It was the question now of the great English nation, to be found scattered all over the world rapidly increasing, and with greater rapidly for the future than in the past (Hear, hear.) Though Seely in the book did not refer to taxation he enforced the idea that England was all over the world as one nation. (Hear, hear.) In speaking of our colonies Seely says they are part and parcel of England. We had a great struggle for supremacy with France in the past and it seemed that we were about to enter upon a greater struggle. Our opponents were now not only France and Germany, but in the near future there would also be the United States of America and the question now in the minds of thinking men was whether we were on the up-grade or down grade. It is a nation not moving upward and onward she was moving downwards. As to our prospects in the immediate future Seely said we must study with care the English history of the past and the nation's growth and progress and by what means that progress was effected, and what are the underlying principles of that progress. Mr. Francis asked to be forgiven for not having gone into this able volume at greater length, but he had been so heavily occupied that he had no time to peruse it. He would like to have done so. He only hoped he had proceeded in interesting his audience and he was for them to say so or not (Applause.) He believed he had given them a clear idea of what the little volume contained and it was a work for careful study and perusal. (Applause.) Colonel Mialde said the subject was one of the greatest interest and importance to the whole Empire and he entirely agreed with some of the remarks that had fallen from Mr. Francis. There is a time of trial in front of the Empire. We had been too much occupied before and now we have to face the fact that Russia is watching England and it is clear that if we are

SEELY'S "EXPANSION OF ENGLAND."

LECTURE BY MR. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C.

At a meeting of the Odd Volumes Society at the Chamber of Commerce last evening Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., delivered an able and interesting lecture on Seely's book "The Expansion of England." The chair was occupied by Colonel Mialde, R.E., and there was a moderate attendance, H.E. Major General Black being amongst those present.

The Chairman said they were there to hear a lecture on a special subject which Mr. Francis had kindly consented to deliver after a long day in Court.

Mr. Francis said that if he had known two or three days before that he would have been so extremely busy, he was afraid he would have declined Mr. Pollock's invitation to deliver the lecture and have begged off. The subject of his lecture was again a book. When last before them he gave them a summary of Captain Mahan's book, which led him to study this book of Seely's, "The Expansion of England." After reading it several times it seemed to him that Captain Mahan had based his views on this book of Seely's. Seely told them in his book what had been done by England in the past two or three centuries and Mahan told how England had gained the position she now occupied. This book consisted of eight lectures by Professor Seely, delivered in one of our universities and it gave us a correct idea of what history was and how it should be studied and read, and what things should be learnt from it. History was not a mere romance made up of the lives of heroes, heroines and politicians and of families, and battles. History was the life of a nation amongst other nations. It was a common thing in the life history of a plant to study the germination of the seed, the growth of the plant, how the flowers and seeds were produced and its natural life was carefully investigated from beginning to end. This was to learn a direct lesson, and, useful, how best to put it to the advantage of human life. It was the same in the study of insect life; how best to get rid of them if noxious and how to utilize them if possible. The history of a man's life was not the history of his inner life, but of his external life; his influence on men and their influence on him. History in the main should not be a mere enquiry into the growth of a country. The main object of history was not to examine the internal life of a country but to examine it in conjunction with the states and empires adjoining it, how they had grown up together and how one had influenced the other, how each had operated on the other. That was Seely's object lesson in this book. He treated nations as individuals and showed how they had grown and influenced each other. Our own personal interests were bound up in the prosperity of the British Empire and we had to study the past and the means by which our position was obtained, and we required a comprehension of the means by which that position might be maintained. Seely said the growth of the nation amongst other authors had to be considered. His great men, great warriors, and others were not considered, as 30 years after they might have no practical importance whatever. The events pregnant of results for the future are only worth considering. Seely asks what are the pregnant facts in the history of England and he points out the enormous strides the democratic idea had made in the past and the current century. He also pointed out that this was only a secondary cause. The most pregnant fact in the history of England was the enormous growth of wealth, territory, population and importance. The great question was whether that growth was to continue or not and whether our position in the world would be continued in the future. All the past history was only of value in informing us of the causes which led to our present position and letting us know whether those causes were likely to produce the same results as they did in the past. Seely pointed out that when the Stuart came to the throne first in 1602 England was in a state of the smallest countries in Europe and she had no colonies. Scotland was an autonomous, Ireland had never been conquered. In 1602 our colonial empire began with the settlement of our American colonies. 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We had been too much occupied before and now we have to face the fact that Russia is watching England and it is clear that if we are

to keep our Empire we are to fight for it. There was no better way of preparing for the struggle than by giving our children all the knowledge possible on such things in history and he regretted that these matters were not taught in the schools as they should be. He referred to what had been done by the London School Board and at South Kensington and said he would suggest that Mr. Francis, if possible, should devote his talents to forming a text book for the higher education of boys and girls on these subjects.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the proceedings.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Authority (the Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works) courteously furnishes the following report on the important subject of the water supply:—

On 1st January, 1898, the water in Tytium Reservoir was 3 ft. 3 in. below the overflow, representing a storage of 35,000,000 gallons, while the water in Pokfulam Reservoir was 10 ft. above the overflow, representing a storage of 68,257,000 gallons. The total storage was thus 103,257,000 gallons.

The following are the figures on the corresponding dates last year:—

Tytium Reservoir, 1st Jan. 1897, 3 ft. 3 in. below overflow, 35,000,000 Gallons.
Pokfulam Reservoir, 1st Jan. 1897, 10 ft. above overflow, 68,257,000 Gallons.
Total, 103,257,000 Gallons.

On 1st February, 1898, the water in Tytium Reservoir was 10 ft. below the overflow, representing a storage of 31,000,000 gallons, while the water in Pokfulam Reservoir was 3 ft. 9 in. above the overflow, representing a storage of 37,658,000 gallons. The total storage was thus 68,658,000 gallons.

The following are the figures on the corresponding dates last year:—

Tytium Reservoir, 1st Feb. 1897, 10 ft. below overflow, 31,000,000 Gallons.
Pokfulam Reservoir, 1st Feb. 1897, 3 ft. 9 in. above overflow, 37,658,000 Gallons.
Total, 68,658,000 Gallons.

The total consumption for all purposes during January was 25,644,000 gallons, giving with an estimated population of 377,450 an average daily consumption of 15.6 gallons per head. For the corresponding period last year the total consumption was 25,996,000 gallons, or an average daily consumption of 14.7 gallon per head for the population of 1,600,000.

The Government Analyst reports on Feb. 2nd "The water is of excellent quality."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

